

PLAN A GREAT DAY

CELEBRATION OF OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL IS NOW BEING ARRANGED.

PARADE OF WORLD'S NAVIES

President Wilson, Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt May Be Together on Bridge of the Oregon, Leading the Procession.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—On April 1 Colonel Goethals will take up his duties as governor of the Canal Zone. On the same day the duties of the present members of the Isthmian Canal commission will cease and at once they will take up the active work of preparing for the "good time coming" when the battleships of the world are to pass through the great waterway which thus is to be dedicated to the commerce of the world.

Congress soon intends to sanction the plan of the administration to designate all the Isthmian Canal commissioners, except Colonel Goethals, as members of the committee on arrangements for the great celebration to be held in honor of the opening of the Panama Canal on January 1 next. The committee for the celebration will consist of Col. Harry F. Hodges, who designed the operating machinery of the locks; Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, the builder of the Gatun locks, dam and spillway; Commander H. H. Rousseau, United States navy, who has been charged with the work connected with the ocean approaches and with the establishment of a naval base, and Richard Lee Metcalf, civilian commissioner and head of the department of civilian administration. Colonel William C. Gorgas, also a member of the Isthmian canal commission, is now surgeon-general of the army. He probably will assume the duties of his new position and will take no part in the work of preparing for the celebration. With his fellow commissioners, however, he will be present in Panama "on the great day."

Plans for the Great Day.

It is possible for your correspondent to give in advance some of the plans which the committee of arrangements has in mind for the great affair of next January. In April the members of the committee will come to the United States. It is expected two or three of them will come to Europe to confer with the government officials of Great Britain and of the continental countries with a view to securing as adequate a representation of each government at the canal opening as is possible. It is hoped by the commissioners that the different countries will send a larger representation of warships to the Isthmus than was at first proposed.

Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, and Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, former presidents, will be invited to the opening exercises and it is possible that the good ship Oregon, which will lead the procession of battleships through the canal, will have on board these three distinguished men.

This plan of having Mr. Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft on the Oregon is being discussed in Washington today with something like trepidation. The wonder is whether or not the three men will take kindly to the arrangement which has been suggested. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft might find things a trifle awkward if they should meet in the narrow confines of the bridge of the Oregon.

Is President Wilson going to say the word to command about the beauty of the plank in the Democratic platform which declares for the principle of only one term for the presidency of the United States—that is, for no more than one term, unless the term of somebody else intervenes?

It is believed in Washington that it is the staying hand of William J. Bryan which is delaying the introduction into congress of a resolution authorizing the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution which, if adopted in time, would make President Wilson ineligible for re-election. This is believed, although what Mr. Bryan has said and done in the past proves that he is a staunch advocate of the single term. In this city there are some persons who think the great Commoner has been given some assurance by Woodrow Wilson that when the proper time shall come he will announce his devotion to the principle to which he was pledged in advance by the Democratic national convention, and that he intends to abide by the spirit of a pronouncement, even if it cannot be put, prior to 1916, into a form which will have the effect of law.

No Attempt at Domination. It has been charged occasionally that William J. Bryan is ambitious to move from the state department into the White House. There have been those to say his insistence on

the one term convention pledge was due largely to his desire before old age crept on to become once more his party's nominee for the presidency. From the tone of things said and written prior to the time of the selection of Mr. Bryan for the post of secretary of state, it was evident that many men believed the administration would attempt to dominate the administration with a view to getting a large share of the credit for things accomplished. The presumption was that Mr. Bryan would be so sure of his own constructive abilities that he felt no fear that any legislative failures could be charged up against him as the director-in-chief of another man's office.

Washington officials admit, some of them sorrowfully, but all of them admiringly, that the secretary of state with apparently generous intent, has refrained from anything which might look like domination or an attempt to draw first attention to himself as a power in the administration of Woodrow Wilson.

May Know Wilson's Purpose. It has been charged that Mr. Bryan has had no definiteness in his "foreign relations course." He has been blamed for inactivity. His friends say he simply has been self-denying, and that he has stood an amount of criticism for it which would make men less patient speak out in public protest.

Had Secretary Bryan knowledge that President Wilson intends before long to say something on the single term subject? There are Democrats who think that so far as Mr. Wilson is concerned, it will not be necessary to hasten the resolution for a one term amendment to the constitution. The thought is, and Mr. Bryan may share the thought, that the president will not ask a re-election in 1916 under any circumstances.

Campaign Work for Colonel. Officials of the Progressive party have outlined campaign work for Theodore Roosevelt when he returns from South America some time about the middle of March. It is said the leaders of the new party have the colonel's assurance that he will do what they want him to do. If he follows the plans laid down for him he will follow for some time his own strenuous life.

Almost immediately after the colonel's return he will attend the state convention of the Progressives in Bangor, Me. The new party men of that state have just held a big meeting in Portland. The occasion was the coming together of the state central committee. Reports have it that the spirit shown at the Portland meeting was just as militant as that which was in evidence in the campaign of 1912.

In Pennsylvania Gifford Pinchot will profit by the appearance of the colonel in several cities and towns of the state. The former government forester will have several opponents in the field. It seems that his cause is most likely to be hurt by the candidacy of Representative Alney, who calls himself a progressive Republican and who says that his aim is to get the Penrose following and the Progressives together as the first great step toward amalgamation.

Will Aid Gifford Pinchot. Colonel Roosevelt when he speaks in Pennsylvania is to tell the Progressives not to be deceived by the fair promises of men who claim to be progressive and yet are not willing to adopt the principles enunciated in the Progressive platform. Gifford Pinchot is a personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, but he is also a Progressive of the kind the colonel loves. There will be hard working days for the former president in Pennsylvania. His duty will be to urge his party brethren to "stay put" and not to be led away by what he holds to be the seductions of Mr. Alney.

Garfield and Garford probably are to be the two Progressive candidates in Ohio, the one for governor and the other for senator. Colonel Roosevelt will speak in behalf of both in the Buckeye state and will turn his guns on Senator Theodore E. Burton, who wishes to succeed himself in the upper house. It is possible also that the colonel may be compelled to turn his guns once more on his ancient foe, Joseph Benson Forsaker.

The news already has been published that Colonel Roosevelt's speaking trip will take him into Illinois. Uncle Joe Cannon has said in Washington recently that any Republican who is nominated in the Danville district can be elected, and it makes no difference whether he is a young man, an old man or a middle-aged man. Some politicians here say it is possible that Mr. Cannon was reckoning without his guest, for Danville as host must reckon with Theodore Roosevelt as a guest long before the election can prove Mr. Cannon to be a prophet with or without honor.

The colonel will speak in New York from Good Ground to Buffalo, and arrangements now are being made to get him to extend his middle western trip into far western territory. gardens at Hampton court palace exceed a million, the weight being between two and three tons. There are 140 beds, with an average of about 3,000 bulbs to a bed; while the great ten foot border, which extends from the river to the Hampton court road, takes more than all of the beds.

Curative Power of Light. Prof. O. Vulpus of Munich reports his experiences in treating tuberculosis of the bones and joints with the light or mercury vapor lamps, and says they give results practically as good as with exposure to direct sunlight and are equally effective at sea level in many cases which had resisted all other treatment for months and years.

European "Radium Banks." "Radium banks" have been established in a few European cities. These banks possess a few milligrams of radium. They lend their radium for one day for \$200 for surgical or other use. Radium salts, it is said, may be repeatedly used without losing any of their properties.

U. S. LAND BILLS ARE INTRODUCED

MEYERS AND FERRIS SPONSORS FOR MEASURES DESIGNED TO DEVELOP MINERALS.

TO GUARD AGAINST MONOPOLY

Property to Be Leased and Part of Royalties Will Go to States for School Uses and Part to Irrigation Projects.

Washington.—Administration bills to regulate development of the vast resources of government-owned lands in the west were introduced in the senate and house by Senator Meyers of Montana and Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, chairman of the congressional public lands committee.

These measures, drafted after extended conferences between the two chairmen and Secretary Lane at the interior department, are designed to make available for immediate development treasures in coal, oil, phosphate and potash deposits.

To Lease Public Lands. Drafted along the lines recommended in Mr. Lane's annual report, the bills would provide for the leasing of public lands under rigid restrictions to guard against monopoly and to insure development.

Resulting royalties would go in the first place in the reclamation fund, to be used for development of irrigation projects in the arid and semiarid states. Upon the return of the money to the federal treasury, 50 per cent of it would be turned over to the state in which the leased land is located for state school and development uses.

Guards Against Monopoly. The proposed law to govern oil and leasing would provide that the federal government issue a permit of 2,500 acres, which would give the possessor the exclusive right to explore for oil in this territory for two years.

It is proposed that the coal lands of the country, which are all in great part classified, be sold as at present in small blocks, but provisions are made in the bills for leasing them, any holdings not to exceed 2,500 acres. The provisions against monopolization would be stringent.

Mrs. Buffum Sentenced. Little Valley, N. Y.—Mrs. Cynthia Buffum was found guilty of poisoning her husband, Willis Buffum, who died on his farm near here Aug. 24. Justice Brown at once pronounced the death sentence upon Mrs. Buffum, fixing the week of April 5 for her execution in the electric chair.

Court to Declare Town Dry. Salem, Ore.—Miss Fern Hobbs, private secretary to Gov. Oswald West, won another victory for Oregon prohibition forces, when word was received here from County Judge Henry that the Union county court would meet March 4 and declare the town of Cove dry.

More Men Than Women Vote. Chicago.—Ten women are eligible to vote at the aldermanic primary to elect 27 men. The totals are about 487,000 men registered and 159,000 women. It is predicted that the number of women registered will be greatly increased March 17.

New Ban Put on Smoking. Zion City, Ill.—A new law prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes, pipes and cigars and the chewing of plug, snuff and scrap tobacco was written on the statute books of the municipality which the late John Alexander Dowling founded.

To Reduce Working Hours. Paris.—A bill reducing the number of working hours each week to 48 in government industries coming under the control of the departments of war and finance was introduced in the chamber.

No Check for Parcel Post. Washington.—All attempts to limit the authority of the postmaster general to change the weight, rates of zones in the parcel post service were defeated in the senate during consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

Women as Tax Collectors. Los Angeles, Cal.—Los Angeles has appointed eight women deputy collectors, the city assessor believing that the women will prove better collectors than men.

11 Killed in Prison Revolt. Guayaquil, Ecuador.—Eleven men were killed and 13 wounded in a sharp fight between government troops and prisoners attempting to escape from the penitentiary to join the rebels.

Persian Tribesmen Battle. Teheran, Persia.—A detachment of 150 gendarmes is cornered in its barracks at Kazerun by a large body of tribesmen. The commander of the gendarmes, Maj. Ohlsson, a Swede, was killed.

Pardoned After 13 Years. Reading, Pa.—Mrs. Kate Edwards, who has been in the shadow of the gallows for nearly 13 years for the killing of her husband, was released from the Berks county jail under a pardon granted by Gov. Tener.

Deserted Poets in a Panic. Philadelphia, Pa.—Terror-stricken at sight of snow and ice encountered by the German steamship Ockenfels, the crew of 58 Lascars deserted their posts and for four days refused to leave the engine room of the vessel.

Deports University Matron. Ann Arbor, Mich.—University of Michigan authorities are up in arms over the ordered deportation of Edna Schwalm, matron of the university hospital, and Elizabeth Wilson, her assistant.

DEVICE FOR TESTING EGGS

One of the Newest Inventions to Electrically Lighted Tester—Has Mirror and Powerful Rays.

Since the pure food crusade has brought about a closer investigation into the antecedents of eggs there has been a marked increase in the invention of egg testing devices. One of the newest is the electrically lighted tester shown here and devised by a Canadian. A hollow upright has an electric lamp inside. At the top and near the top, on one side are openings, and in the narrow space between the two openings is pivoted a mirror that consists of two leaves set at angles



Electric Egg Tester.

to each other, so that one always acts as a closure to one of the openings when the other is used as a reflector. An egg is placed in the top opening, small end down, and the light turned on inside. With the aid of the mirror and the powerful condensed rays, the egg can be easily tested.

HARM IN CROWDING THE HEN

Experiment at Maine Experiment Station Shows That Money Is Lost in Too Common Practice.

The Maine experiment station recently furnished a test to ascertain the number of hens most profitable to keep in pens. All the pens were 10 by 16 feet, giving 160 square feet. The hens were Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, and these tests continued six months.

The hens were 15, 20, 25 and 30 to a pen. The conditions and hens were as much alike as possible to make the test a conclusive one.

The pen with 15 hens made a showing of 80 cents per hen, and the eggs laid numbered 976.

The pen with 20 hens made a showing of 1,208 eggs for the pen, and a profit of 71 cents per hen.

The pen with 25 chickens made a laying record of 1,328 eggs, and a profit of 35 cents per hen.

The pen with 30 hens had an egg production of 1,200 and a profit of 30 cents per hen.

The experiment shows distinctly that hens can be so crowded as to reduce the profit of an egg farm.

The difference of 25 eggs per hen for six months is great. On the basis of 15 to the pen the profits of the total 90 hens were \$72. On a basis of 30 to the pen the profits were \$36. In each case the actual cost of feed was deducted.

PLENTY OF GRIT FOR FOWLS

Gizzard Cannot Properly Digest Food Unless Assisted by Grit—Free Range Is Most Excellent.

In the early spring, before the grass is grown and the fowls allowed to roam, they are likely to secure many pieces of long, tough grass left over from the fall, and these are hard to digest. The bird should be turned into a lot where there is plenty of sharp grit, for this will help them in grinding up the material which otherwise might prove harmful.

All food for fowls must be "chewed" very well before it can be properly digested, and this operation is performed by the gizzard. The gizzard, however, cannot do this alone, and must be assisted by sharp gravel or grit. Ground oyster shells are good and serve two purposes, that of grit and lime. Both are essential to the welfare of the flock.

Broken china ware is good for grinding, but contains no nourishing properties. The natural way is the best one, that of giving the chickens a good, free range over a large area which is full of grit, animal and vegetable matter. They will be healthier and lay better than if confined and fed in yards.

Roasters.

A roaster is a young fowl about full grown, weighing from four to eight pounds. The most profitable age at which to fatten them is when they are from 3½ to four months old, as they grow and put on flesh at the same time, and therefore make greater gains than at any other time. They should be fattened as early in the season as possible, for prices, as a rule, are low in the fall, when most farmers rush their stock to market.—C. E. Brown.

Weight of Pekin Duck.

When properly fed a Pekin duckling will weigh from five to seven pounds when twelve weeks old. The best time to market young ducks is when they are anywhere from ten to fourteen weeks old. After this they gain in weight less rapidly.

Packing Ducks. Duck raisers pack 40 dressed ducklings in a barrel for shipment.

Caught in Deception.

Friend—"So your husband has been deceiving you, eh?" Mrs. Henpeck—"Yes, the wretch! I used to give him a dime for his car fare every day, and I find he's been walking to the office and spending the money."—Life.

Chronicle Scandalous.

Gossip (at top of her voice as tub-train rushes along)—"Why do I stop talking at the stations?" My good girl, so you suppose I want everybody to hear all about Aunt Sophie and the chauffeur?"—Punch.

Fertilizers Profitable

Tendency in Missouri Toward Intensive Agriculture

By M. F. Miller, Professor of Agronomy, University of Missouri, Columbia

The use of commercial fertilizers is steadily increasing in Missouri.

It was only a short time ago that farmers were of the general opinion that fertilizers would injure the land. This opinion is rapidly changing and it is only on the better lands of the state today that fertilizers are not in more or less general use.

The use of fertilizers is a sign of an intensive system of agriculture. In all the countries of Europe where agriculture is intensive, large quantities of fertilizers are used. The same is true of the eastern United States. The fact, therefore, that fer-

handling of fertilizers and the adjusting of kinds of fertilizers to soil and crop needs. Nevertheless, there are certain principles which are generally applicable to all soils that are somewhat worn, particularly in Missouri; and most of the mixed fertilizers on the market are compounded with these general principles in view.

The first of these is that most Missouri soils require a considerable quantity of available phosphates when they are in a worn condition, practically regardless of the crop one is planting. Second, they require nitrogen in available form, although the

expense of this element in the fertilizer is so great that only small quantities are used. Third, it is not required in any large quantity except on particular lands, so that a rather small per cent of potash is used.

The use of fertilizers, therefore, with two or three per cent of nitrogen, around 10 per cent available phosphoric acid and two or three per cent potash, for most crops, is profitable on worn soils.

Certain Principles for All Soils. If one is to use fertilizers profitably, it requires some experience in the

Where nitrogen, phosphorus and potash were all necessary in available form to bring maximum yield.

fertilizers are increasing in use in Missouri, shows a tendency toward intensive agriculture.

Intensive agriculture is one cause for the increased use of fertilizers. There is another. Soils do not respond so well to crops as when they were new. They have begun to need something and farmers are resorting to fertilizers to supply the need.

Certain Principles for All Soils. If one is to use fertilizers profitably, it requires some experience in the

CORN SHOULD BE TESTED

AN INFERIOR GRADE WILL CAUSE LOSS ON MUCH GOOD LAND.

By T. R. Douglass, Assistant Professor of Agronomy, University of Missouri.

Test your seed corn now. This year a test is especially necessary.

The corn grown on prairie land is light and chaffy and is shallow grained. Some of it is undoubtedly low in vitality. Germination tests conducted so far this year show that a fair percentage of this corn will grow, but only a test can show the

It costs very little and requires no great lot of time to test enough seed corn for the average farmer.

Don't spend a lot of time and energy in preparing a perfect seed bed and then plant seed that will give a poor stand of corn.

A Good Rotation for Missouri.

One of the best rotations for Missouri is corn, oats, wheat and clover or cowpeas. In this rotation the ground is plowed only two years out of the four and there is no reason to drop out one of the crops at any time to upset the whole scheme of cropping. On the other hand where a three-course rotation of corn, wheat and clover or cowpeas is adopted, the corn often blows down, which prevents sowing wheat between the rows, and the whole crop must be cut up if the land is put in wheat. This is often objectionable or impossible, so the rotation degenerates into corn two or three years and wheat when it can be sown.

STORING THE RAINFALL

By M. F. Miller, Professor of Agronomy, University of Missouri, Columbia.

A bumper corn crop is determined more largely by the supply of moisture in the soil than by any other one factor. While soil preparation, manure and seed are of much importance, moisture is of far more importance in determining the corn yield. Sufficient and well-distributed rainfall means a large crop, dry seasons means a short crop.

Of course, the farmer cannot control rainfall, but he can partly control the amount of moisture to be stored in the soil during the fall and winter rains. A soil fall-plowed or fall-discd, so as to be absorptive of moisture, will almost always bring a much better corn crop the following year than one which has not been so prepared.

There are many springs when the rainfall makes up for any deficiencies of the fall and winter. In fact, sometimes the rainfall is too great, especially on level lands; but on rolling lands, particularly when the rainfall is often deficient, the practice of keeping land in a condition to absorb moisture is of special importance. Even in Missouri, with 40 inches of rainfall or more, this principle applies. The wise man will do what he can to prepare for deficient rainfall by keeping his ground in condition to absorb moisture, as well as to prevent its escape during the growing season.

One of the worst enemies of oats in Missouri is red rust. It is prevalent almost any season but does its greatest damage in a very warm, wet spring. The season of 1908 was one in which the oat crop was nearly ruined by the rust. There are no known preventatives of rust, the only means for checking it being the use of a rust-resistant variety. The Texas red rust proof is the only variety which has given satisfactory evidence of being rust resistant.

"I can't live without you, Miss Millions," fervently declared the count. "Don't you mean, count," she replied, "that you cannot live as you'd like to without me?"

"What is the best way to develop an appetite?" asked the Old Fox. "Being without the price of a meal is the best way I know of," replied the Wise Guy.

What a woman likes about reading over old love letters is how queer it would seem now if any of it had come true.—New York Press.

Prepar. Corn Land Early.

The farmer who has made use of the fine winter weather to do his plowing for corn will undoubtedly be the gainer, because there is every chance that the fine winter weather will be followed by a rather wet spring which will make preparation of land difficult.

Only the Half.

Maiden Aunt—"Venice at last! One-half of the dream of my youth is now fulfilled." Niece—"Why only half, auntie?" Aunt (sighing)—"I contemplated going to Venice on my wedding tour."

Chronicle Scandalous. Gossip (at top of her voice as tub-train rushes along)—"Why do I stop talking at the stations?" My good girl, so you suppose I want everybody to hear all about Aunt Sophie and the chauffeur?"—Punch.

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1915, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Paer, an English nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be imported from coming to the country where they can more easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of home-sites in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to G. A. COOKE, 126 W. 14th St., Kansas City, Mo., or to J. J. Douglas, 111 E. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Many a little man comes up to our expectations, where a big man falls short.

In Delaware. Census Taker—All citizens will please stand up so that I may count them.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Just So. "Dental parlor, eh? Why call a workshop a parlor?" "It is certainly a drawing room."

Many School Children Are Sickly. Children who are delicate, feeble and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

A Benefit. "I almost changed countenance when I heard it." "What a pity you lost such a chance!"

Easy to Find Out. "Does your father object to kissing?" "I don't know. Shall I tell him that you would like to kiss him?"

Art of Conversation. "Your wife must be awfully clever! She talks like a book." "Yes; I have known her silence to be eloquent and her frown to speak volumes!"—Judge.

Only Cuts. "Does the razor pull, sir?" asked the barber. "No," replied the victim, as he squirmed in his chair, "but the blood running down my neck kind of tickles me."

An Invitation. Delighted Young Lady (to young man she has been dancing with)—Oh, I could dance to heaven with you!

Young Man—And can you reverse?—Life.

Horses and Cards. "Why is it you always win at poker?" she asked, "and always lose when you back horses?" "Well, my dear," came the genial response, "I don't shuffle the horses!"—London Express.

Corner Repartee. The man with the "I Am Blind" sign on his breast smiled at him, but he looked pathetic. I stopped in front of him. He held out his tin cup. I had my suspicions.

Eying him carefully I drew from my pocket a large roll of bank bills. I saw him shudder.

"It is the chilly breeze," he hastily explained.

I wasn't satisfied.

"Come," I said, "if you leave this corner and go somewhere else I will give you a bank bill."

"Sure, I will," he eagerly replied. "Taking a \$1 from the roll, I put it in his hands."

"Thanks for the dollar," he said as he picked up his stool.

My suspicions rushed back. "How do you know it is a dollar?" I demanded.

"I was sure you would give me the smallest bill you had, and about you," he said, and shuffled along.

I think he had me there.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Speaking Of Lunch

the wife said, "Bring home a package of

Post Toasties

—Sure!

Toasties are wonderfully good at any meal, and somehow seem to match the appetite of both home folks and guests.

Bits of selected Indian Corn, delicately seasoned, cooked, rolled thin and toasted to a rich golden brown—that's Post Toasties.

Fresh, tender and crisp, ready-to-eat direct from the package. With cream and a sprinkle of sugar—

"The Memory Lingers"

Toasties sold by grocers everywhere.